

THE
CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.

G. R. CATHCART, EDITOR.
CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,
PROPRIETORS.
No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

TERMS—CASH.
DAILY—ONE YEAR.....\$10.00
DAILY—SIX MONTHS.....5.00
DAILY—THREE MONTHS.....2.50
Single Copies FIVE CENTS.
News Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

ADVERTISING
One Square, Ten Lines, one insertion, ONE DOL.
LAR.

News Summary.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. ROBERT BAXTER, of the "Leary Line," which left New York on Wednesday afternoon last, arrived off this port on Friday night about 10 P. M., and reached her wharf at 7 A. M. Saturday morning, having been detained outside by the state of the tide. She made a most excellent passage, and we are indebted to Furser GORHAM for complete files of late New York papers.

The splendid side-wheel steamer *Herman Livingston*, Capt. BAKER, consigned to Messrs. WILLIS & CHESLON, from New York, left Thursday, at 3 P. M., made the run to the bar in 5 1/2 hours, and reached her wharf early on Sunday. She is expected to leave for New of Thursday morning.

MR. GREENEY lately addressed a card to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, in which he says in substance: "In your issue of this morning you have spoken of my presence in Washington, and of my view of the political situation, in terms which seem to require of me a few explanatory words. I herewith submit them. I desire and labor for peace: peace between our country and all others; peace between North and South; peace between white and black. We have had enough of war, and waste, havoc and carnage for at least a century. Hence I have long labored, and shall labor, for true and lasting peace. I can conceive no possible good that is likely to be secured or promoted by alienation between the President and the Congress of the United States. On the contrary, it seems to me that every hope would be clouded, if not blasted, by such a malignant, untoward collision. I have come here to do whatever I can towards avoiding such a catastrophe. Let the great problem of reconstruction be approached from all sides in a proper spirit, and I feel assured that a benign solution will be speedily attained. That we may promptly re-establish the Southern States in all their original rights and privileges, without sacrificing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is my earnest desire."

The steamship *Columbia* at New York from Havana, Cuba, arrived from Mexico. From the 10th to the 23d of the month, twenty-two hundred additional French troops were landed at Vera Cruz, and on the 1st of the present month, more were daily looked for. Arrivals from France of war vessels were also expected.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

With the last installment of the city of New York, the city of New York was more than ever looked for.

All communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
Advertisements outside of the city must be accompanied with the cash.

CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1865.

THE PRESENT POSITION of antagonism between the President and the Congress of the United States presents a case in which it becomes of interest and importance to determine what are the relative powers of these departments, and what the probable results of such a controversy.

If they were merely functionaries of the Government, the effect would simply be, of course, to stop its operations. Co-ordinate, and equally necessary to the validity of acts, a want of concurrence would neutralize the whole. But they are not functionaries merely. Congress at present is, also, the exponent of a party ascendant in almost all the Northern States, which has won and seeks to wear the Government, and which, taking the form of Congress, infuses into it the hopes, fears, tendencies and nature of that organization. The President, also, is not merely the executive agent, but is the conservator of the State—charged to see that the State receive no detriment; and, at present, the especial exponent of whatever sentiment there may be of a re-integrated and individual Republic.

Under these circumstances, it is not only possible for them to depart from their characters as departments of the Government, but, from the force of circumstances, it must become necessary that they shall do so. The mere protraction of the controversy will bring them to that result. If the President can find means to administer the Government for a term sufficiently extended, without transcending the limits of his authority, Congress will be compelled to strike with what powers it may possess within the Government, or go before the country for support. The lapse of time might send them home for funds they cannot draw without appropriations requiring the approval of the President; or that avoided, would send them home for re-election; when the party, stripped of borrowed forms, would be forced to enter the arena, and contest, with its real antagonist, the Union, for the helm of Government.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

But such protraction may, sooner, try the President, and force him to acts which will bring the issue to another forum. But little time must elapse before he will have reached the point of appropriations. The present resources of the Government are, doubtless, sufficient to sustain it. The receipts from imports, the public lands and other sources, may be made to meet the wants of the Government, by an ordinary motives.

upon the issue, will overlook an act of illegality, and remit their fortunes to the contingencies of such election. That election can, at best, but give them the control of Congress, which they have already, and if forced at last to vindicate its powers, it were as safe to vindicate them now.

In the way of impeachment there would seem to be little difficulty. The House can frame the articles, the Senate try them, and, both hostile, the conviction would seem, of necessity, to follow; and if the President and Congress were but functionaries of the Government, this would be the easy and final solution of the difficulty. Congress would be sustained by the sentiment of the country, and the President could have no option but to submit. But here, again, the variant and vital principles represented by the President and Congress assert themselves. The Congress will have been moved to its proceeding, not by the sentiment of the country, but by the impulse of faction; the President will meet it, not as a functionary of the Government, but as the representative of the Union. As such representative, it will not be his pleasure, nor will it be his privilege, to submit. Whatever he may have done, will have been done to sustain the Union against this faction; and when he shall reflect that this very faction, in the guise of Congress, shall propose to impeach him—when it shall assume jurisdiction in its own cause, and use the form of the national legislature but as the instrument with which to inflict punishment for offences not against the Republic, but against itself, as a faction, seeking power over the Republic—it is not clear that he will feel the moral obligation to submit; or that, with the present public sentiment in favor of the Union, he is so instant to assert, he will be powerless to resist it. On the contrary, it would not only not be his duty to submit, but he would be very much more unfit for the trusts of his high position, and very much less apt for emergencies than he is usually esteemed, if he shall fall before such adversaries; and if there yet exist the sentiment of nationality, if this Union be stronger than a section, if the conservatism of the Republic be stronger than the tendencies to dissolution, he can do no act in support of his position in such a contest that will not be avowed and sustained by the country.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

In what form he may make resistance, or what may be the further consequences, it were idle, perhaps, to conjecture. But to this issue the occasion points, and it is of satisfaction to perceive that the President will have the motive to resistance and the power to sustain him.

NORTHERN PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE.
ONE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y., VALUE \$800— to exchange for a respectable residence in or near Charleston.

An elegant country seat on Long Island, N. Y., also to exchange for a house in this city.
THURBER, SOULE & CO.,
December 18 3 No. 4 State-street (up stairs.)

MARKING OF POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS AND OTHER GARMENTS done at No. 14 Green-street. 4* December 16

WANTED, A WHITE SERVANT TO GO into the country, to cook, wash and do chamber work for a small family. Apply at this office. December 18 2

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD in a private family, where she could have the comfort of a home; would require a room with a fire-place in it. Terms not to exceed eight dollars per week. Please address Mrs. J. J. Postoffice, stating terms and location. December 16

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with DAY BOARDING, on reasonable terms, in Wentworth, fourth building below Anson-street (north side), and convenient to the business portion of the city. 6 December 16

PRIVATE BOARDING—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated at the CORNER OF KING AND TRAD-STREETS; also, a pleasant ROOM, suitable for man and wife. DAY BOARDERS taken. October 26

SITUATION WANTED.—A PERSON COM- petent to superintend the PLANTING of a place or WOOD CUTTING, desires a place. A note directed to T. H. C. and left at this office, will reach him. December 13 wfm3

CHAMBERMAID WANTED, EITHER white or colored. Good recommendation required. Apply at the northwest corner of Wentworth and Lynch-streets. 3 December 16

WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or not, private entrance preferred, west of Smith, between Beaufain and Calhoun-streets. Best of city references given and required. Address Postoffice Key Box No. 7. December 16 3*

WANTED, A PARTNER OR AGENT IN the PROVISION BUSINESS in this city, to engage with a party that is established in Philadelphia in the summer curing of FINE MEATS AND LARD, &c. Address "J. K." Daily News Office. December 16 2*

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO HOUSE SER- VANTS of good character. Apply at No. 8 Liberty-street. December 15

WANTED, AT MERCHANTS' HOTEL, TWO WHITE LAUNDRY WOMEN. Also, TWO SMART ACTIVE CHAMBERMAIDS. Apply at once. December 14

WANTED, BY AN EX-CASHER OF A National Bank, who has had nine years' experience in the business, a position in some Bank or Banking House in Charleston or vicinity. Washington and New York references given. Address "E. S. M." P. O. Box No. 6297, New York City. 4* December 14

WANTED TO RENT, A MODERATE- SIZED RESIDENCE in a respectable portion of the city—having all modern improvements. Address C. K. News Office. November 20

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE as a Teacher will give private lessons in LATIN, FRENCH, SPANISH and MATHEMATICS. For terms, &c., apply at the Book-store of Mr. John Russell, No. 283 King-street. October 17

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, TWO ROOMS, furnished preferred. Address M. A. A., Postoffice. December 16

FOR RENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS to rent the PLANTATION on Ashpepo River, 12 miles from Waterboro, well known as the Gibbs' Place, belonging to the estate Ferguson, said place containing 100 acres Rice Land, under bank, and can be flowed from the river. Also 75 acres very fertile drained inland Swamp, and about 200 acres prime Long Cotton and Provision Land. The plantation has a fine landing, which is exclusive, and no one saving myself, and the lease will be allowed to use it without payment. I also propose to enter into contract with a responsible party to split White Oak Staves on another tract, adjoining the Gibbs' Place.

I also offer for rent that desirable RESIDENCE and spacious LOT in the healthy village of Waterboro, and well known as the residence of the late Henry Ferguson. For further information, terms, &c., apply to Messrs. ROBERT & STONEY, Charleston; or to me, in St. Matthew's Parish, until 1st January next.

Should this place and residence not be leased or rented by the 1st January, 1866, they will be offered at Public Auction, in the town of Waterboro, to the highest bidder. JOHN C. WILLEY. December 13 4

TO RENT, THE FINE THREE STOR- Y BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 12 Church-street, having extensive outbuildings in good order, large cistern. ALSO, The large BRICK WAREHOUSE AND ROOM on Vanderhorst's Wharf, next to East Bay-street, extending to Adams-street, deep and dry cellar. This is a desirable place for storage. Apply at this office. December 13 4

TO RENT, THE FINE THREE STOR- Y BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 12 Church-street, having extensive outbuildings in good order, large cistern. ALSO, The large BRICK WAREHOUSE AND ROOM on Vanderhorst's Wharf, next to East Bay-street, extending to Adams-street, deep and dry cellar. This is a desirable place for storage. Apply at this office. December 13 4

TO RENT, THE FINE THREE STOR- Y BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 12 Church-street, having extensive outbuildings in good order, large cistern. ALSO, The large BRICK WAREHOUSE AND ROOM on Vanderhorst's Wharf, next to East Bay-street, extending to Adams-street, deep and dry cellar. This is a desirable place for storage. Apply at this office. December 13 4

I. O. O. F.—PALMETTO ENCAMPMENT No. 1.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD This Evening, at 7 o'clock. The nomination and election of Officers will take place. Punctual attendance is requested. EDWARD MITCHELL, Chief Patriarch. December 18 1*

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.
AN EXTRA MEETING OF YOURS WILL BE HELD This Evening, at Palmetto Engine House, Anson-street, at 7 o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order: B. MURRAY, Sec. F. D. December 18 1*

CHARLESTON FIRE COMPANY OF AKE- MEN.
ATTEND AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF YOUR Company This Evening, at Market Hall, at 7 o'clock. Members will be punctual, as important business will be submitted. E. JOIN WHITE, Secretary. December 18 1

PHOENIX FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.
ATTEND A REGULAR MEETING THIS EVENING, at the Hall of the Eagle Fire Company, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order: J. P. E. HASELL, Sec. F. D. December 18 1

BENJ. R. STUART'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ADDRESS BENJ. R. STUART, Charleston, S. C. December 14 12*

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE WILL OPEN, IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, on the first of January, at No. 5 Legare-street, opposite Lamboll-street, an ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. Music (vocal and instrumental), also Italian and Drawing, will be taught if desired. For terms and circulars apply as above. December 12 7126

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. NO. 79 BROAD-STREET.

MADAME VICTOR PETIT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on the 1st of December next. She will have charge herself of the French Department, and will be assisted by the following efficient teachers: English,.....Mrs. WOTTON.
Latin and Algebra.....Mr. W. M. LAWTON, Jr.
Piano and Vocal Music, Drawing, &c.....Mrs. P. J. BARBOT.
Drawing and Painting.....Prof. F. GAUTHIER.
Dancing.....Mons. BERGER.
For terms and particulars, apply as above. November 29 7126

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name and firm of BONNELL & DRUMMOND, for the purpose of carrying on the IRON BUSINESS at No. 21 Boyce & Co.'s North Wharf, solicit a share of public patronage. THOMAS BONNELL, NINIAN DRUMMOND. Charleston, December 15, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, in the name of BURKE & JOWITT, for the purpose of conducting the Stationery, Job and Book Printing and Book Binding business, at No. 69 Meeting-street, next to Mills House. A. J. BURKE, THAD. C. JOWITT. December 16 6

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE NAME of NEWMAN & FOWLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. F. NEWMAN, EDWARD FOWLER. November 25

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE NAME of NEWMAN & FOWLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. F. NEWMAN, EDWARD FOWLER. November 25

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126

COPARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves under the name of JAMES M. WILSON, and will the Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Commission business, No. 2 HAYNE STREET, under the name of FLEMING & CO. D. F. FLEMING, SAMUEL WILSON. Charleston, Dec. 1, 1865. December 18 7126